



EPA State and Local Climate Change Partners Conference

Susan Anderson
City of Portland, Oregon
Office of Sustainable Development
November 2002

















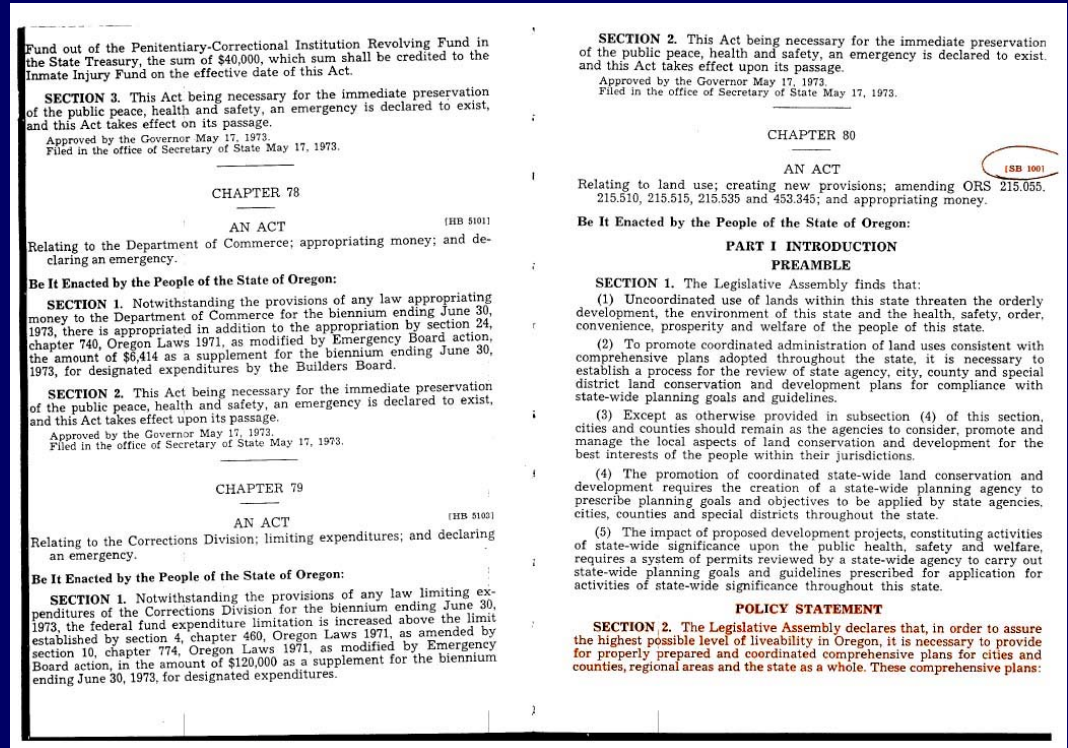
Senate Bill 100 1973

Statewide Goals 1974

14 goals

All cities, counties and
service districts must
prepare comprehensive
plans and implementation
ordinances

Plans have force of law



CITY of PORTLAND

Carbon Dioxide Reduction Strategy

November 10, 1993



- Technical analysis
- Public involvement
- Objectives related to:
 - Transportation
 - Energy efficiency
 - Renewable energy sources
 - Waste reduction & recycling
 - Forestry and carbon offsets

Reducing energy use and greenhouse gases also accomplishes other municipal goals

- quality of life
- air and water quality
- reduced traffic congestion
- saving money for residents and businesses
- economic development:
 - Fossil fuels send money out of local economy; conservation keeps money in the community





Local Action Plan on GLOBAL WARMING

April 2001



City of Portland &
Multnomah County

Erik Sten, City Commissioner
Susan Anderson, Director

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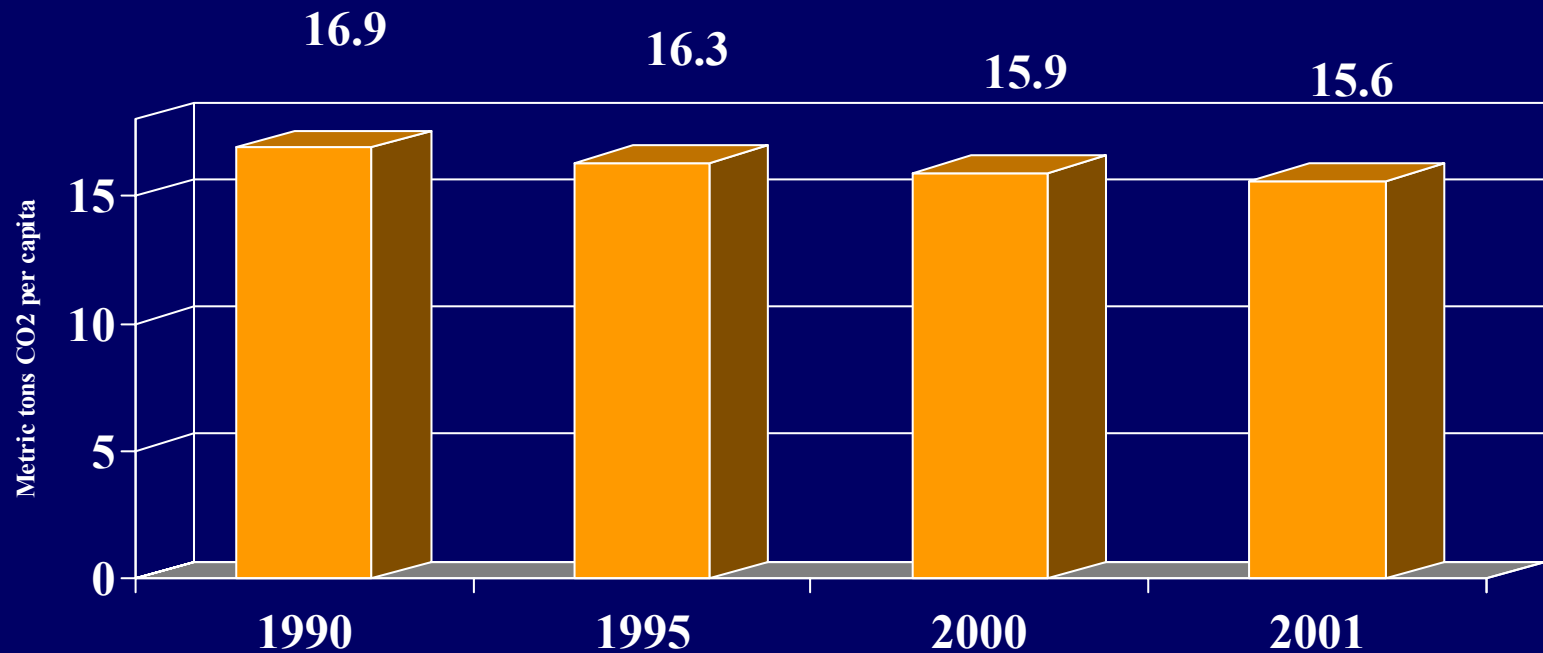
Bill Farver, Interim County Chair
Maria Rojo de Steffey, Director

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Revised plan
assesses
progress and
adds emphasis
on education

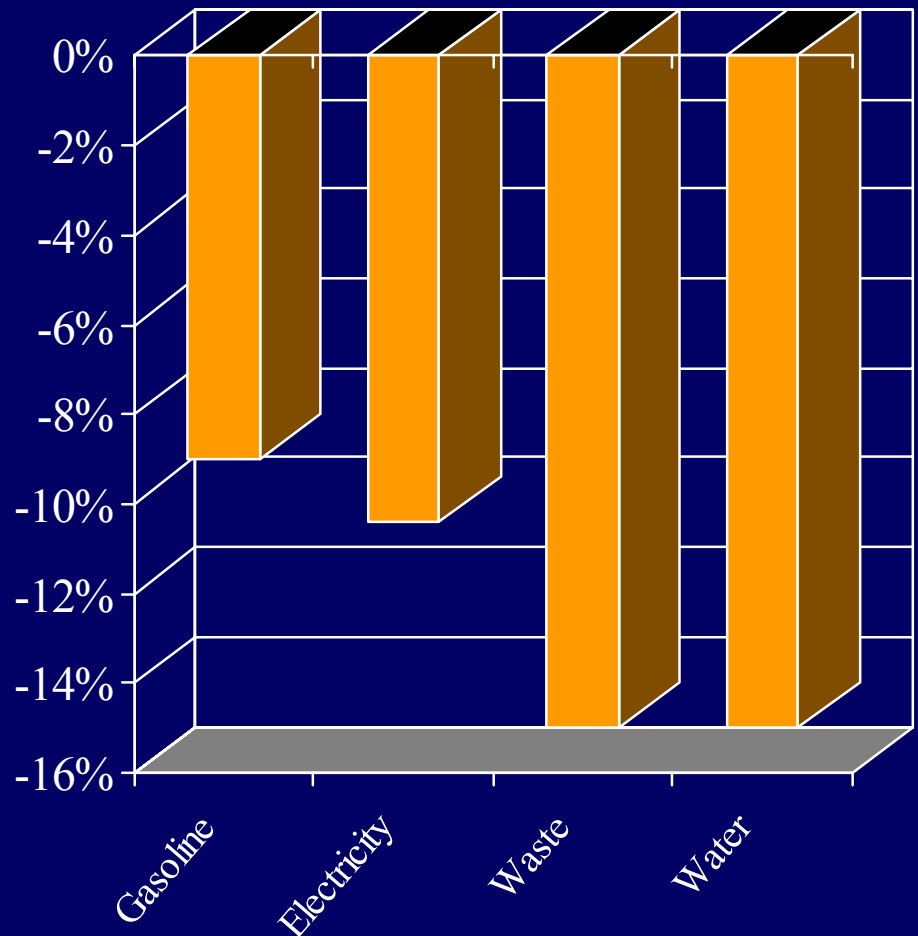
Per capita CO₂ emissions in Portland have decreased 7% since 1990



Overall success

- Per capita CO₂ emissions from gasoline decreased 9%
- Recycling tonnage per household increased 210%

**Reductions in resource consumption by
Portland households**
(per capita trends 1990-2001)



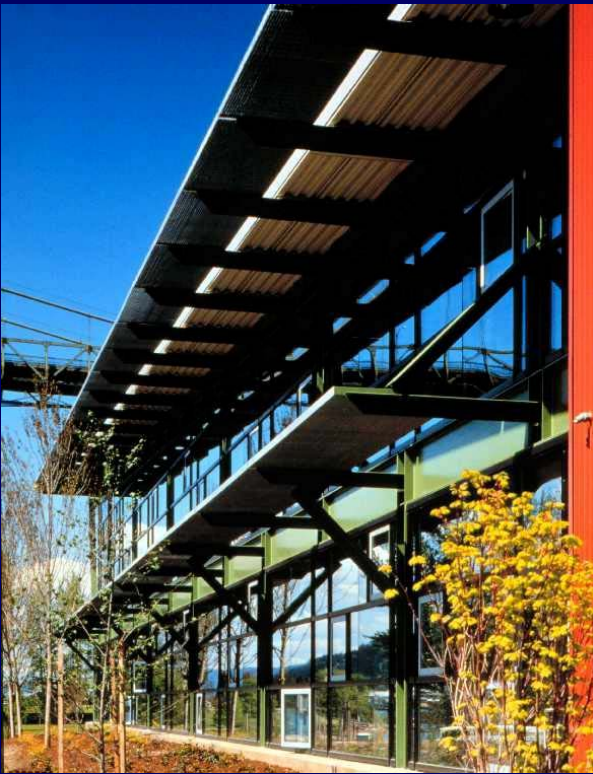
Energy efficiency in buildings

- 25,000 housing units weatherized through joint efforts of Portland and utilities
- New state residential energy code



- City energy-conservation measures save \$2 million annually—22% of total energy costs

Energy efficiency: G/Rated Green Building Program



Water Pollution Control Lab



Portland City Hall

CO₂-reducing strategies include:

- Energy-efficient lighting
- Recycled building materials
- Efficient heating and cooling equipment
- Natural daylighting



300 MW wind development



200 kW fuel cell



Photovoltaics



Pay stations for street parking are solar powered.



Solar panels on City maintenance vans provide mobile electricity for power tools.



Tree planting and forestry



- 1 million trees planted in urban greenspace in last six years
- Additional 144,000 street trees



Land use policy



- Compact neighborhoods
- Street grids with small blocks
- Urban growth boundary
- Mixed-use zoning

Transportation

- Transit ridership has increased 65% since 1990.
- Mass transit system is expanding, including adding light rail.



Streetcar ridership has exceeded projections.



- Fareless Square now includes the Lloyd District
- Increased sharing of vehicles and rides :
www.FlexCar.com
www.CarpoolMatchNW.org



Daily bicyclists crossing the Hawthorne Bridge increased from 825 in 1990 to 3,725 in 2001.



Transportation continued

- Make streets friendlier for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Optimize traffic signal timing

In March 2002 the City of Portland took delivery of 30 Toyota Prius, hybrid gasoline-electric vehicles that get 50 mpg.



Lessons learned

1. A comprehensive policy is an important base for decision-making.
2. Success depends on actions at all levels: business, government, neighborhoods, residents.
3. A strong economy doesn't have to come at the expense of a healthy environment.



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